COMPLETE LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

The following lists all of the claims that are or were in the above-identified patent application. The status identifiers respectively provided in parentheses following the claim numbers indicate the current statuses of the claims.

Claim 1 (previously presented): A beam splitter apparatus comprising a first beam splitter mount and a second beam splitter mount, the first beam splitter mount being coupled to the second beam splitter mount by a deformable connection, the beam splitter apparatus being arranged so that, in use, a force applied to the second beam splitter mount causes the second beam splitter mount to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount.

Claim 2 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1, wherein the second beam splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount in response to flexing of the deformable connection.

Claim 3 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 2 wherein the second beam splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount through an angle of ten degrees or less.

Claim 4 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 2 wherein the second beam splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount through an angle of two degrees or less.

Claim 5 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 3 wherein the beam splitter apparatus comprises a material having a coefficient of thermal expansion of 8ppm/K or less.

Claim 6 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 5 wherein the beam splitter apparatus comprises kovar.

Claim 7 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 6 wherein the beam splitter apparatus further comprises a first beam splitter mounted in the first beam splitter mount and a second beam splitter mounted in the second beam splitter mount, the beam splitter apparatus, in use, being arranged such that the first beam splitter and the second beam splitter receive optical energy emitted by an optical source.

Claim 8 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 7, wherein, in use, the optical energy reflected by the first beam splitter is adapted to be used to determine the output power of the optical energy emitted by the optical source and the optical energy reflected by the second beam splitter is adapted to be used to determine a wavelength property of the optical energy emitted by the optical source.

Claim 9 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1 wherein the second beam splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount through an angle of ten degrees or less.

Claim 10 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1 wherein the second splitter mount is arranged to turn relative to the first beam splitter mount through an angle of two degrees or less.

Claim 11 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the beam splitter apparatus comprises a material having a coefficient of thermal expansion of 8ppm/K or less.

Claim 12 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1, wherein the beam splitter apparatus comprises kovar.

Claim 13 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 1 wherein the beam splitter apparatus further comprises a first beam splitter mounted in the first beam splitter mount and a second beam splitter mounted in the second beam splitter mount, the beam splitter apparatus, in use, being arranged such that the first beam splitter and the second beam splitter receive optical energy emitted by an optical source.

Claim 14 (previously presented): The beam splitter apparatus of claim 13, wherein, in use, the optical energy reflected by the first beam splitter is adapted to be used to determine the output power of the optical energy emitted by the optical source and the optical energy reflected by the second beam splitter is adapted to be used to determine a wavelength property of the optical energy emitted by the optical source.

Claim 15 (previously presented): A method of controlling a beam comprising directing the beam so it is incident on a first beam splitter and then on a beam deflector so that the beam is incident on the first beam splitter and a portion of the beam is then incident in the beam deflector, the first beam splitter and the beam deflector being on

different first and second mounts arranged so the portion of the beam incident on the beam deflector propagates longitudinally from the first beam splitter to the beam deflector respectively, the method comprising:

turning the beam deflector through an angle relative to the longitudinal propagation direction by deforming a connection between the beam deflector and the second mount.

Claim 16 (previously presented): The method of claim 15 wherein the connection is deformed to cause the beam deflector to turn through an angle of ten degrees or less.

Claim 17 (previously presented): The method of claim 15 wherein the connection is deformed to cause the beam deflector to turn through an angle of two degrees or less.

Claim 18 (previously presented): The method of claim 15 wherein the first beam splitter deflects another portion of the beam incident on it and is not incident on the beam deflector, further comprising:

indicating the power in the beam incident on the first beam splitter by measuring the power in the beam deflected by the first beam splitter.

Claim 19 (previously presented): The method of claim 18 further comprising indicating the wavelength of the beam incident on the first beam splitter by measuring the wavelength of the beam deflected by the beam deflector.

Claim 20 (previously presented): The method of claim 15 further comprising indicating the wavelength of the beam incident on the first beam splitter by measuring the wavelength of the beam deflected by the beam deflector.

Claim 21 (previously presented): The method of claim 15 wherein the beam deflector is a second beam splitter.